

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

INTIMATIONS



INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
SOLICITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

KEROSENE.

ASAHI BEER.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Comprador. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case. THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE.

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without cases. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[795]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press),
PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Info-China or

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road

Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese

or Colloquial Chinese.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day

of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 35 years,

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRION, 22, CANTON.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG.

[381]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AMMUNITION in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [550]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

SOURCES OF ENEMY-TRADING IN JAPAN.

The Japan Gazette in a leading article

says:—

The Allies will appreciate the act of

Japan in issuing instructions to the Ship-

ping Companies not to ship German and

Austrian goods. Especially will Great

Britain appreciate this fresh proof of

loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—

a demonstration that Japan will find,

long after the present war, has not been

forgotten. It may be urged that Japan,

being at war, is as much interested in co-

operating with the Allies as they are, but

the fact remained that there were special

difficulties in the way of the Japanese

Government acting in this matter, and it

has met them to the extent of issuing this

order. It is now left to the loyalty of

the Japanese shipping companies to com-

ply with their Government's instructions,

and the result will steadily become known.

The fact that no penalty is attached to

non-compliance will not weigh with loyal

Japanese, who will understand that their

Government has not issued this order

without due deliberation and for a suffi-

cient national motive.

But the Japanese shippers may claim

that there is an obvious obstacle in the

way of their complying with this Govern-

ment instruction not to ship German and

Austrian goods: how are they to know the

ownership or destination of cargo, except

as stated in their manifests? Let us look

at the natural way in which, for instance,

German firms or individuals would pro-

ceed to export contraband to Germany.

They might openly ship copper, say, to

America under the name of a neutral.

Once at an American port the destination

of, say, New York might be changed by

a forwarding agent's order to Chicago.

There it could be repacked as, say, nails

or spikes, and forwarded by a tramp

steamer to, say, Hammerfest, the most

northern Norwegian town in Europe, the

tramp going a round-about way outside

the danger-zone. Even if overhauled by

a British patrolling-vessel, searchers

would overlook such an obvious consignment

as nails. They would hardly break

cargo at sea on such a long chance,

or even take the vessel into a port for

closer search. Once at Hammerfest,

coasting vessels would take the precious

copper down to Bergen, or Christiania, or

some other neutral Scandinavian port,

whence there would be no difficulty in

transporting it to Germany. Besides cop-

per, of course, there are many minerals,

such as tungsten, nickel, etc., which are

almost of priceless value to Germany just

now for munition-manufacturing, and

which can be obtained in Japan. How

are Japanese shippers to know who are

shipping them? The real German ship-

pers would not, of course, ship under their

own name. They would get some neutral

or perhaps some Japanese firm or indi-

vidual to act for them. The consignment

might read that of a lot of copper

shipped by a Mr. Yamaguchi of Tokyo to

a Mr. Ito of New York. There could be

no ground for suspecting such an appar-

ently innocent transaction—and the cop-

per would safely reach the enemy. In-

deed, there is reason to believe that this

kind of thing has been going on steadily

since the outbreak of the war, and that it

is only recently that the Japanese author-

ities have decided to investigate some of

these "innocent" shipments.

Probably, if the probe goes deep enough

the real culprits in this matter will be

found, and the discovery may be used

enormously to simplify the stoppage of

enemy-trading in Japan. We have shown

how difficult it is for Japanese shippers

to ascertain the ownership and destina-

tion of contraband, or its detection en

route to Germany. There remains its

sources in Japan. Copper-mines and

other mines have well-known locations,

and are all under Japanese jurisdiction,

according to Japanese law. Now, if the

Germans wished to obtain all the output

of a mine they would have to secure a lien

upon it by means of a mortgage, and such

a transaction would be readily discover-

able by the authorities. Similarly if Ger-

mans, resident in Japan, had been found

purchasing or forwarding large quanti-

ties of contraband since the outbreak of

war, the fact would be *prima facie* evi-

dence of enemy-trading. Why should Ger-

mans in Japan export copper and other

materials for munitions at this time? The

question answers itself—in order to help

the enemy. They would not be sending

the raw material of munitions to help the

Allies or even a Neutral State. Unusual

transactions in such things, at this time,

by a German or German agent in Japan

should be sufficient practically to convict

them of helping Japan's enemy.

Still another important point may be

developed by the present Government in-

quiry, and that is the detection where the

chief sources of dangerous enemy-trading

in Japan lie and the advisability of eli-

minating them finally. We know that

certain resident Germans have been de-

ported, but, with the exception of per-

haps one, all were of comparatively small

influence. Now, it will be observed that

for transactions in copper and other ex-

clusive metals in considerable bulk large

capital is necessary, and the fact points

indubitably to big German firms, or in-

dividuals commanding large German funds,

being engaged in this secret money-trad-

ing. There are several such German firms

and German individuals still doing busi-

ness as usual in Japan; by the

grace of the Government, they have a

German Bank here to facilitate their

financial operations; and there can be no

doubt as to the direction in which their

wishes would guide their transactions.

If, therefore, the Government investiga-

COURAGE IN DRESS.

CHOICE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW.

BARGAIN-HUNTING IN PARIS

[FROM OUR FASHION CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, June 26th.

The emptiness of the streets and avenues increases every week, and only the very middle of the city shows any real life or movement. Every one is leaving Paris for the neighbouring suburbs or for the far-away country where the war feeling is less intense, less concentrated and tormented by constant comment. For several weeks now the shops and the dressmakers have been "selling off" and it is to be remarked that bargains are the same precious things to the feminine mind as they were before the war.

I heard a little group of women discussing a grey *luna* hat signed by a maker as well known for her high prices as for her *cachet*. The hat is now a bargain, or it was then, and the price of it. All four women wanted it, or thought they did, and the one who got it would certainly be a case for "all uncharitableness," momentary but acute. All sorts of so-called cheap things are to be found in the shops and the show rooms to-day, and before them feminine self-denial is breaking down a good deal. Absorbed faces hang over piles of blouses, peignoirs, and dresses marked with those misleading little tickets on which a high price is crossed out and a low one added. Does anyone really believe the legends on these little tickets? Presumably they do, otherwise why the attitude of absorbed interest?

In the more exclusive, calmer precincts of the big dressmakers a faint perfume comes from closely serried ranks of hoop garments hung on wooden shoulders along a bar. Every garment is *en sold*, and some are very tempting; but the qualification for buying bargains successfully is discrimination, and it is not so common as it might be. Indeed, the result of bargain-hunting, even among *chefs d'œuvre*, is often grotesque. A low price seems to obscure the inappropriateness of the garment in question. Richness of material will sometimes persuade a woman to wear a colour entirely unbecoming to her complexion; and this season is no less fertile in such traps for the unwary than any other.

DANGERS OF THE FANTASTIC.

One of the most common of all pitfalls is the wide skirt. It seems almost impossible that it should continue to live in its present state of width and shortness, and yet every day it becomes more general. If you sit a while to watch the "passing show" you will see that three women out of four are wearing it, irrespective of their age, figure, or feet. A slim young woman with an elastic gait can carry it charmingly, and slim young women are quite general. But even then the short skirt costume has to be extremely well done to be pleasing. It must be scrupulously simple, and that means either money or genius, neither of which is very common in these days. The slightest lapse towards the fantastic at once introduces the fatal chorus-note, and anything touching on modification of line runs the risk of becoming dowdy. Safety lies in uniformity of colour and the most expensive make and material, not only in the costume itself but also in the details which go to complete it.

At no time has the line of demarcation between expensive dressing and cheap imitation been more marked than it is now, and at no time has the woman who dresses according to her own taste and means been looked at with an eye so lenient. The only woman who is not kindly criticized is she who has obviously failed to achieve her end. No one is kind to failure in these days, least of all in dress. French people like a frank acknowledgment of their own mistakes, and they are not so paradoxical, the wrong thing is not seldom the right.

To have the courage of one's opinions and to express them in good language is almost a necessity if you live among French people. In dress this same courage of expression is also necessary. To have a style and to carry it out well is certain to meet appreciation in France, but to waver between a dozen styles and arrive at none means dismal failure. You must be definite, and it is better for you if you can be definite in a graceful manner.

LOGIC AND INTUITION.

Many women this year are wearing out-of-date clothes, but in their extreme care to be well groomed they pass for being well dressed. Others are getting enough clothes to put everything in their wardrobe into the same note—the latest note, of course; and both are counted correct. But the woman who tries to compromise, who yields to the temptation of a new tailor-made and gets one that is not quite the thing, is wasting her time and her money, because the new tailor-mades allow of no half-measures; either they are very good or very bad, and the good ones need a master-hand. She who tries to strike a bargain with fashion by economizing on her shoes so that she may have a new hat also makes a mistake, for nothing but the best of footwear is permissible.

In considering a Frenchwoman's dress we arrive somewhere near her state of mind. We find that she is rather logical than intuitive; indeed, of intuition she is a little afraid, and far away as such qualities may seem from the question of clothes, they really have a great deal to do with them. Intuition is a liquid sentiment; clothes are hard facts, and it is better to treat them as such. Therefore, when intuition and her mirror told the Frenchwoman that long, clinging robes suited her at the very time when the dressmakers were beginning to make wide short skirts, she firmly set intuition on one side and consulted logic.

Either she turned her back on present fashions altogether or she followed them correctly. In no way did she try to compromise between the two. She may be right or she may be wrong, but that is what she has done, and the result is a race of round, short women dancing along on high heels with short, full skirts and tall collars, wide-brimmed hats, and an air of brightness rather than grace or dignity. They look quite pretty and dainty, but they do not charm as they did when they were the modern interpretation of the Greek draperies.

Sir Henry Mackinnon, who has the Western Command, has hit upon an admirable solution of the soldiers' harvest question. Troops are to be sent only to those farmers who have not kept back their sons from enlistment. This will be an appropriate reward for those who have put patriotism first, and leave the calculating with the worse end of the stick. It is not the first time that the British officer has dispensed justice with a neatness that is Solomonique.

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

<

HONGKONG EXPORTERS AND DEALERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

EXPULSION OF ALIEN ENEMY MEMBERS.

The annual general meeting of members of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. A. Hannibal presided, and those also present were:—U. Runjahn (U. Runjahn & Co.), A. Beattie (W. R. Loxley & Co.), J. Barretto (Union Trading Co.), S. C. Ismail (S. C. Ismail & Co.), J. M. Alves (J. M. Alves & Co.), M. Baptista (Baptista & Co.), G. Miskin (Gilman & Co.), A. W. Compton (Davitt & Co.), C. J. Higginbotham (J. D. Hutchison & Co.), F. Bevington (Bradley & Co.), W. M. Humphreys (W. G. Humphreys & Co.), E. V. da Sousa (da Sousa & Co.), T. W. Hill (Bradley & Co.), Un Kam Wa (Tang On Lee firm), and J. H. Brister (Reiss & Co.), with Mr. A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts of the Association having been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, take them as read. The year under review, viz., 1914, witnessed the beginning of the long dreaded European War, which, unhappily, is still going on, and, in consequence, from the date of the outbreak until somewhat late in the year, your committee were unable to meet as frequently as formerly, or to go much into commercial matters generally. However, up to August you will see from the report that quite a lot of good and useful work was put in. Through the energy and interest of Mr. Frank Browne, the Government Analyst, the Hongkong Government have gone to the expense of fully equipping the Laboratory with appliances for testing shipments of Aniseed and Cassia Oils and, after testing, to wire and seal the cases and issue a certificate of analysis at a reasonable fee, full particulars of which you will find in the report, and the thanks of this Association are due to Mr. Browne and the Hongkong Government for the interest they have taken in this matter and their readiness to assist us. This, as you are aware, has been the result of the complaints and claims from buyers on account of the adulteration of the oils whereby they have not come up to the standard tests, and we are in hopes by this means of eradicating all this, so that when a shipment has been duly analysed and certified there shall be no further dispute between buyer, seller or dealer, the Government certificate being a guarantee of standard quality from which there is no recourse. This is done with certain other articles, but at the moment the Home buyers are not disposed to see eye to eye with us on this point, and apparently reserve to themselves the right to arbitrate and/or reject parcels whether accompanied by Government certificates or not. This is a point which your new committee will have to deal with and we hope and believe will bring to a successful issue. The question of false packing of Human Hair has also received the earnest attention of your committee, and steps were being taken to try to overcome this difficulty, but negotiations were abruptly terminated upon the outbreak of the war. At present, however, this article is more or less dead, but we hope to be able to force the dealers to deliver the quality they contract to supply, and not inferior and falsely-packed cargo. I may say that these remarks apply equally to Bristles. The report in your hands dealing as it does so exhaustively with all matters that have been under consideration during the year, it is needless for me to labour the various points, or to waste your time in a resumé of what is before you, but I might mention that as regards Fights, where we have found it necessary to approach the Conference in the interest of exporters with reference to time limits for forward bookings, etc., we have always had a sympathetic hearing and, as you are aware, have been able, at least in one instance, to get the time extended from one to three months and a refund of the additional freight paid on legitimate bookings prior to the time negotiations commenced, which, I think you will agree, was satisfactory.

After the outbreak of hostilities your Committee took steps to ascertain the position of Alien Enemy firms in this Colony with regard to outstanding contracts, and as to whether the Banks, Insurance and Shipping Companies would facilitate the finishing up of their contracts with the dealers by these firms, and

all the replies, together with the legal opinion obtained from Mr. Eldon Potter, are fully dealt with in the report.

With regard to a standard form of contract for exports, we have had many expressions of opinion that the time is now ripe to formulate such an one and press the same at last to a finality. No doubt if we could fix a standard form of contract acceptable alike to the Chinese dealer and the foreign merchant, and by which both agree to be bound, it would greatly facilitate business and do away with a lot of petty troubles and disputes, and this matter will doubtless receive the attention of the new committee.

At the last annual meeting Mr. Bevington, in the course of his remarks, expressed regret that this Association did not receive wider support from the Chinese exporters and dealers, and I can only endorse what he then said. It is a pity that the Chinese do not come forward more readily and join in with us, as it is as much for their benefit as for ours, and I feel that so much more good could be obtained if we were brought more in contact with each other in this Association, and discussed openly together in a friendly manner the various points at issue, settle our disputes amicably and discover what really good fellows at heart we all are. I hope members of this Association will do all they can to get our Chinese friends to join us.

There is just one more point to which I would like to draw your attention and that is the question of finance. Our balance sheet, unfortunately, this time shows us with an excess of expenditure over income and this is a state of things which no self-respecting Association can allow to continue. The reason we show a deficit is solely on account of the decrease in membership and consequent loss of subscriptions, and it does not look as if, under present circumstances, there is such chance of making this up unless we are able to induce more firms to join us, and this is a point we must all work for. I think you will agree with me that the Association since its formation has done a considerable amount of good and useful work and thoroughly justified its existence, and it would be a great pity if, for lack of funds, we were unable to continue and tackle the problems that still have to be dealt with, and others that from time to time crop up. We do not want to raise the subscription but to let that remain as it is, but we may have to ask for a special levy of a few dollars from each member this year to meet the deficiency due to the loss of membership, and I feel sure we shall all ungrudgingly contribute this when called upon to do so in order to keep our Association on a solvent basis and allow the good seed that has already been sown to grow and prosper to the mutual advantage of the exporters and dealers of this Colony. I now take pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. BEATTIE seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

GETTING RID OF ALIEN ENEMY MEMBERS.

The annual general meeting was followed by an extraordinary general meeting, at which the CHAIRMAN proposed the following resolution:—That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXII, viz.:—Any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member. In doing so he said:—In proposing the resolution which is now before us, there is very little that I can add to what has already been said at the various meetings of different institutions in this Colony, and in fact, throughout the world. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, only a few days ago in this room, very ably put the whole situation before us, and I think we all thoroughly agree with his remarks. Apart from the purely sentimental side of the question, and the abhorrence we all feel at the way our enemies are prosecuting this war, we have to regard it from the commercial standpoint, and I think you will agree with me that it is not in the interests of this Association, or for the objects for which this Association was formed, that the enemies of Great Britain should continue to be regarded by us as fellow members. I now beg to propose the resolution.

Mr. HUMPHREYS seconded, and it was unanimously carried.

This concluded the business.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

EXPULSION OF ALIEN ENEMY MEMBERS.

An extraordinary general meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, which was held at the Club House last evening, unanimously passed the following resolution:—That the Articles of Association of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club be altered in the manner following:—That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word "Creditors": "or be the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists."

The resolution was formally proposed by the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson, who presided, and seconded by Mr. B. H. Dodwell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FLOODS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

SIR,—According to reports, we hear that the floods have subsided, and that conditions are again once more normal; also that large sums of money are being collected to alleviate the distress. Every year at this time we read a similar account, but a few months after, all is forgotten, and the Chinese live in the hopes that such a serious devastation will not occur in the following year. This year we hear that the Kwang Tung Conservancy Board have the matter under consideration, and it is to be hoped that when their report is submitted it will not be pigeon-holed, but be acted upon, and acted upon quickly. From an engineering point of view the solution is not a difficult one, providing that the necessary funds are forthcoming and that the question is treated on broad lines.

It appears that constructional work should be commenced at once in order that full advantage may be taken of the period during which the rivers are in a normal state. Also that the money collected to alleviate suffering should be used in such a way that it may help towards the cost of the constructional work, and thus do away with the occurrence of such floods as have been seen this year.

It is a well-known economical principle that for every active man who is helped to live by charity another man is helped to starve. A man should live by his own labour and not on the gifts of other people; therefore, it might be suggested that, as far as possible, all those who receive help should also give their assistance in the constructional work. With the limited funds which will be at the disposal of the Board for conservancy work expensive constructional work cannot be entertained. The work carried out will consist mainly of huge earth dams, which require little or no skilled labour in their construction, and consequently there is no apparent reason why the sufferers who are receiving relief should not be employed in this work and thus not only earn their own rice but render valuable assistance to their Government in saving their country from future floods. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

A. MICE.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Hon. Treasurer, Union Church, collections taken on the 25th instant	\$135.00
Per Mr. Y. K. Kam Sheng of E. M. Dockyard's comprehensive Department	308.80
Per Messrs. Yee Cheong from the Chinese at Taipei, Yen 1,310	1,512.70
Mr. A. Abdulrahman	100.00
Messrs. Sing Cheung	100.00
Messrs. Wing Hang	100.00
Messrs. Yue Loong Hong Kee	100.00
Staff of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.	177.60
Per Kwong Wa Hospital collection No. 10	92.85
Mr. Wong Lan Sang's 4 steamers	60.20
Per Mr. Nathan's steward	36.50
Messrs. Mohddeen & Co.	5.00
Messrs. Chun Shing Hong	25.00
Mr. Lai Chan Wa	25.00
Master Ng Tak Cheung	25.00
Messrs. Sam Shing Cheong	25.00
Songstems Ma Yuk Hing	25.00
Mr. Leung King Sau	25.00
Mr. Ho Choy Shi	25.00
Commodore to Mr. G. Martini	25.00
Mr. Chai Shun Hing	25.00
Mr. Lu Lee Yin	25.00
Mr. Ho Yee Sang	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Wo	25.00
Commodore to Carl Bodiker & Co.	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Tak Yuen	25.00
Tin Yat Kuk	25.00
Mr. Wong Kai Ki	25.00
Mrs. Wong Chan Shi	25.00
Messrs. Wan On Hong	25.00
Messrs. King Nam Hing	25.00
Messrs. Yuen Chan	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Mau Loong	25.00
A European broker	25.00
Mr. Tong Tai Wan	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Churn	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Shing Lee	25.00
Messrs. Wing Shing Cheong	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Tai Wing	25.00
Messrs. Shiu On Tai	25.00
Messrs. Wang Kee	25.00
Messrs. Shing Chai Tong	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Sang Cheong	25.00
Messrs. Tsang Lee	25.00
Messrs. Kwong On Tai	25.00
Messrs. Wing Loong Hing	25.00
Mr. Cheuk Ming Hui	25.00
Messrs. Tak Lee	25.00
Mr. Chan Yam Kiu	25.00
Messrs. Kam Fung Moo	25.00
Messrs. Kwong Loong	25.00
Anonymous	21.50
Anonymous	20.00
Messrs. Chung Wo Yuen	30.00
Or Wah Girls School of Hollywood Road	21.15
No. 1 Theatre of Wankok	23.10
Yaumat	25.00
Mr. Cheng Min one \$10 gold piece	23.15
Mr. Agassiz	10.00
Already acknowledged	287,661.85
Total	\$289,524.00

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 29th July, 1915, state:—

Continued firmness has prevailed throughout the local share market during the past week, and a good general business at advancing rates has again to be reported upon. The July settlement was put through satisfactorily yesterday, and the market closes firm with a tendency to further improvement in most stocks. Shells and Indos have been bought from London, and both stocks close in further request. Plantation Rubber is quoted today at 2/5 per lb., Tin at \$161/6/- and Bar Silver at \$22/- Exchange on London opened at 1/9 T.T., on Shanghai at 75/-, and on Singapore at 75/-, the Bank's buying rates for 3 d/s bills on the two latter ports being 75/- and 76/- respectively. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai after further sales at \$814 are in request at \$817/- with no sellers at present in evidence.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cargoes have been booked at \$375 and are in further demand. Unions without sales have advanced to a buying rate of \$925, and North Chinas could probably be placed in Shanghai at \$15. 165. Yangtsas are unchanged at \$940 with ex 73 nominal.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas after sales at \$150 have advanced to \$154 with sales and buyers. Hongkong continue in demand at \$363, but without business to report.

SHIPPING.—Indo-Chinas have again been the medium of considerable business at cash rates varying between \$145 and \$150, and at which latter rate they close with buyers, and with buyers forward up to December, \$162/- being offered for that month. Douglases during the week have had a sharp rise, and been dealt in at various rates between \$65 and \$69/- for cash, at which latter figure more shares are wanted with also a good demand for forward shares at corresponding rates. China and Manilas remain in request at 40 cents, and Star Ferries are required for at \$36/- Steamboats have improved to a buying rate of \$20, at which figure they have been placed, with more shares wanted at the rate.

OILS.—Shells remain in good demand with local buyers offering 85/- without leading to business. Langkats have been a quiet market and been sold at \$15. 38/- and now close with shares on offer at \$15. 38/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have improved to a buying rate of \$130 for cash, and been booked at \$133 for September delivery and \$136 for October. Lazons have been placed at \$45 and \$46 for cash, and close with a nominal quotation at the latter figure.

MINING.—Kallans remain in demand at 30/- with no shares on offer, and Rauba have been placed in small quantities at \$375. Irons are unchanged with a nominal quotation of 43/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been a quiet market during the early part of the week, but now close with buyers offering \$75 for cash shares, and \$76 for September delivery. Hongkong and Whampoa have been bid and sold at rates varying between \$75 and \$80, and now close with buyers at the last mentioned figure. Shanghai New Engineering are quoted at \$15. 8, Shanghai Docks at \$15. 51, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at \$15. 92.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates are unchanged with a nominal quotation of \$100, and Hongkong Lands remain in demand at \$112, with no business to report. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$116. Kowloon Lands at \$40. West Points at \$71, and Humphreys Estates at \$63.00.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons are required for at \$71, with no sellers at the rate. In the North there are buyers of Ewos at \$15. 175. Shanghai Cottons at \$15. 102, and Soy Chees at \$15. 44. Kung Yiks have been placed at \$15. 147, locally.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Lights are wanted at \$4. China Provident at \$6.30. Dairy Farms at \$24. Electric at \$42, fees at \$185. Ropes at \$20. Hongkong Trams at \$5.10. Steam Laundries at \$3.30. Peak Trams (old) at \$9. Poyells at \$61 and Comments at \$7.15. China Lights are on offer at \$41 and Watsons at \$93. China Borneos have a nominal quotation of \$19 and Waterbores of \$18.

MEMOS.—Next Settling Day, August 27th—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation transfer books closed. Second August to 16th August inclusive. Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., annual general meeting 7th August, transfer books closed from 2nd to 7th August inclusive.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sapper H. A. Moosdeen joined the Corps on 29th instant, allotted Corps No. 1879 and posted to Engineer Co.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

2.—The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

3.—Members of No. 1 Section Scouts Company will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters to-day, 30th instant, for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue to-morrow morning, 31st instant.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

4.—This Range has been allotted as follows:—Hongkong Police: 30th July, 4 p.m. to dusk. Hongkong Police: 31st July, 12 noon to dusk.

No. 1 Section Company: 15th August, 9 a.m. to noon. "C" Company, H.K.V.R.: 29th August, all day.

PARADES.

5.—Parades for to-day, 30th instant, nil. 6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. Next for duty: H.K.V.R. Detachment Camp, Kowloon. Next for duty: H.K.V.R. Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box

constitutes one of the

most acceptable Pre-

sents to those at Home.

Without doubt the

Finest Blend of TEA

at the Price to be had

in China.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES—Including Freight, Duty Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$21.00. Per 5 Catty Box, \$11.50.

[22]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6" Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results. 100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES.

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 212.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." 130

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and after August 2nd, our OFFICE will be in the 2ND FLOOR OF KING'S BUILDINGS, Corner of Road Entrance. JOHN D. HUTCHESSON & Co. Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [805]

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G., on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1915, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1915. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 7th August, both days inclusive. C. BERNARD BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 24th July, 1915. [809]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 2nd August, Hongkong, 28th July, 1915. [806]

NOTICE.

FROM August 1st, 1915, my Office will be REMOVED to No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, Third Floor. Telephone 1209. P.O. Box 539. G. MARTINI, Export-Import. Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [791]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

HONGKONG-CANTON EXPRESS SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from SATURDAY, July 31st, the Full Train Service will be Resumed. By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, British Section, Kowloon-Canton Railway.

THE ADMINISTRATION,

Chinese Section, Canton-Kowloon Railway. Kowloon, 28th July, 1915. [799]

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

THE COMPANY will be pleased if Consumers or Prospective Consumers of GAS for Cooking or Heating purposes, who allow the Company's Lady Casserole (who speaks English and Chinese fluently) and has a practical knowledge of Gas Appliances) to call in order to demonstrate the use of Gas Cookers, Water Heaters, &c., and how to obtain the best results from same. A few hints on the matter given personally will be found of considerable assistance. A post card or letter to the Company asking such assistance will be given early attention. GEORGE CURRY, Local Secretary. Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [797]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned, H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby publicly notifies all whom it may concern that he has appointed the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA and the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION to be the Banks in China to which in accordance with the provisions of which in accordance with the provisions of Article V. of the "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS," No. 10 of 1915, issued by him this Day, all the sums specified in §1 and §3 of that Article are to be paid by any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China. J. N. JORDAN. Peking, 18th July, 1915. [601]

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the PERMANENT PASS issued by the PROCONSUL GENERAL will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a PERMANENT PASS should give Notice to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession. If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station. The size of the photograph should be about 2" x 1". C. MOI MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 19th July, 1915. [772]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing to leave the Colony to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT

OF THE

Charles Howitt

A. Phillips Co.

3 NIGHTS—3

With four new and popular Plays.

T-O-N-I-G-H-T!

FRIDAY, 30th July—

The Amusing Comedy,

"DON."

A TALE OF A PARSON'S MOST UNUSUAL SON, A SMILE, A LAUGH, A SIGH, A TEAR.

SATURDAY, 31st July—

The Latest London Success,

"MILESTONES."

MONDAY, 2nd August—

LAST PERFORMANCE,

The Famous Comedy,

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS,"

Horace Parker. Charles Howitt.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

PRICES: 3s, 2s & 1s.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1915. [773]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [800]

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dabhi, winner and placed 2nd twice last meeting, sound, very good pace; should win a race. Apply—

LE. COM' WYNHAM-QUIN. Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT Collyer Quay, Do Souza Street, Prince Street, Robinson Quay, Kanish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

PRIVATE TENDER. The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

ISSISON & DELAY, 108, CHANCE ALLEY, Singapore, Solicitors for the Liquidator. Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [769]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING. CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [897]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW" Nathan Road, Kowloon.

NO. 1, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street, Kowloon.

ROSEBATH, 2, HANKEW ROAD, Kowloon.

NO. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Canton Road.

NO. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road, Kowloon.

"MORION," No. 8, THE PRINCE, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

"HUGHATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 61, PRINCE STREET, Kowloon.

NO. 9, THE PRINCE (6 CAMBERN VILLAS, Apply to— LINDSEAD & DAVIS, 2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [62]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMREN. ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation. Apply—

T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd., Canton, 26th July, 1915. [796]

TO LET.

HALF OF FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE on PRINCE. For two or three months. Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [794]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course. For terms and particulars, apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYBEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR, Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

ARRATTON V. AFCAE & Co., Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE OR PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—

CLARK & Co., Opticians, Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings. Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanat Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next. English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System. "PENYBREW," Midland Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court. 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Hampshire Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—

MURPHY'S ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexander Buildings, Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [530]

TO LET.

From 1st March. GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street. Apply—

A. B. AVASTIA, Care of E. PABANET, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

HOUSES in GLETON GARDENS, Conduit Road. OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Fort Omaha. 58, THE PRINCE "THE RETREAT," 31, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [433]

TO LET.

OFFICES in 2nd Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—

BREHAN, TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [79]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon: 11, TORRES Kowloon. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING. TWO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury, on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German firm.

GODOWN, No. 4, Lee House Street. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UN-FURNISHED HOUSE, on the PRINCE, for a year or longer. Apply to—

F. C. JENKIN, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [750]

INTIMATION

ANY ONE OF

WATSON'S

FRUIT

SYRUPS

Mixed with either Plain or Aerated Water Makes a Most

Delicious and Refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

They are made

From SOUND RIPE FRUIT

and REFINED SUGAR ONLY

and can be obtained in a great variety of flavours.

We are Sole Agents for

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT

JUICE AND CORDIAL.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[13]

MARRIAGE.

DE CARVALHO—FARADAY.—DR. ARTHUR DE CARVALHO, elder son of Mr. CARVALHO, of the Hongkong Treasury, and Mrs. CARVALHO, of Hongkong, to ALICE FARADAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. FARADAY, of San Francisco, and niece of Mrs. P. WITMER, at the Church of Sacred Heart, Yokohama, Japan. San Francisco and London papers please copy. [807]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1915.

GERMAN METHODS OF TRADE IN CHINA.

A LONDON correspondent of the North China Daily News, writes that he has taken great care to obtain a compendium of British expert opinion on the question as to why Germans succeed in competition with British firms in the Far East. German success, he writes, is really due in the first place to the fact that they start in their competition with certain positive advantages such as monopolies, "of which there are more than many people think." Chief of these, he goes on to say, are (1) in aniline dyes; (2) in munitions of war; (3) in respect of subsidized shipping; (4) in the sole handling of German-produced goods. But when the writer attempts to show how the Germans proceed to work and refers to the "disclosures during the liquidation of German firms at Hongkong," as having thrown considerable light on the subject, he gives an air of authority to statements and suggestions which we are satisfied from our own inquiry are inaccurate and misleading. The correspondent says he has been informed that Certain German firms at Hongkong have been receiving a commission of twenty per cent. for selling German aniline dyes, yet they have been selling British goods on credit at cost price and sometimes less than cost price. Circumstances like this can only be explained by the fact that there is in Germany a sort of State-aided financial trust, whose main object is to out-trust British trade by placing German firms in a position to meet losses which these disreputable methods of business necessarily entail. Of course, it is obvious why the German firms do this. They can then go to the Chinese and point out that they can sell British goods even more cheaply

than British traders, and they suggest, inferentially, that the British firms are making vast and unjustifiable profits. No doubt, too, the German firms represent to the Chinese that the British goods they are selling are often made in Germany. It is true that the commission paid on aniline dyes by the German manufacturer appears high, though if as much as twenty per cent. has been paid, it must have been an isolated case. As a rule the commission paid, we understand, rarely exceeded ten per cent. and out of this the merchant had to defray a number of charges, including commission to buying agents, which left his own commission at a much more modest figure than that represented. The further statement that the Germans have been selling British goods on credit at cost price and sometimes at less than cost price is capable of a very different explanation to that suggested by our contemporary's contributor. We stated sometime ago, and we can repeat now with added assurance, that the liquidations in Hongkong have supplied no proof whatever of State-aid for German merchants. Nor have we been able to learn that German merchants made a practice of "selling British goods on credit at cost price and sometimes less than cost price." Very likely this has been done occasionally, but a simple explanation readily suggests itself. If a merchant concluded on advice from home that the price of a commodity was likely to fall he would naturally sell out his stocks at cost price or even a little below, rather than wait for a heavier loss, which appeared to him inevitable. The sooner the true reasons for the successful competition of the Germans are appreciated by the British merchants and manufacturers who are hoping to permanently capture the German trade the better chance will they have of succeeding. It is not by State-aid that the Germans have succeeded, but by their "pushfulness" and readiness to accommodate their clients. The writer whose article we are dealing with says: "Using neither 'superior industry' nor 'thrift,' as is sometimes suggested, but rather by employing very astute methods of action, the Germans proceed to win our trade by offering special financial facilities." This means, in short, that they succeeded because they took greater risks than British merchants care to do. It is unnecessary to remark that British merchants have been just as able as the Germans to offer "special financial facilities" to their Chinese customers; but they have steadily opposed the policy of long credits which is manifestly dangerous in a country like China where it is impossible to follow the security and exercise a lien on it after it has been delivered to Chinese. The practice of the German firms has been to make the comprador responsible for the debts, but it is an open secret that the amounts owing have been in some cases many times the amount of the comprador's security. It is well-known that from time to time German firms in China have suffered very heavy losses because of this, but on the whole, the long credit policy seems to have served their purpose: at all events the German merchants in China were never in a stronger position than they were just before the war broke out. German success, however, has not been due entirely to long credits. "Superior industry" has been shown in many directions. It has been encouraged, for example, by a system of paying the staff partly on a commission basis. This system, we understand, has prevailed among German firms much more generally than among British firms, and it has undoubtedly been an important factor in German success. Coming into the field of competition late in the day, the Germans naturally fastened upon every opportunity to establish themselves. They showed a greater readiness to meet the requirements of the Chinese; they did not despise those small lines of trade generally described as "muck and truck," and it is well known that many of these lines have been developed by the Germans, and this explains how it has come about that the Germans, up to the time of the outbreak of the war, were in possession of so many British agencies. British merchants and manufacturers must rid themselves of the delusion that the whole secret of German success in trade competition in China is due to State aid, or even to the dangerous system of long credits. The "special financial facilities" which the Germans have been accustomed to grant to their Chinese customers have undoubtedly contributed greatly to the development of German trade in China, but a factor of scarcely less importance is the greater "pushfulness" of the German trader.

On another page of to-day's issue we found a very illuminating report on the subject of German trade methods by the British Consul-General at Hankow. Our Consuls are frequently blamed for an alleged want of co-operation with the merchant, but the Consuls are continually pointing out the defects of our commercial methods, as compared with those of our younger rivals. British trading methods in China, in far too many cases, are governed by traditions which can no longer be maintained if British trade is to increase as it ought to do in China. The blame does not entirely fall on the merchant. H. M. Consul at Hankow is stating a well-known fact when he says German manufacturers seem to be more alive to the requirements of the Chinese merchant and to be more willing to assist the merchant on the spot. He quotes the machinery trade as an example of this, and he says: "German manufacturers had gained many advantages by being willing to provide their agents with samples of even large machines: if the machine is sold, so much is gained, if not, it remains on show. Samples of British machines, even for show purposes, must nearly always be purchased by the importing firm." In recent years British manufacturers seem to have been bringing up to this little "secret" of German success. The illustration taken from this particular line of trade is of wide and general application. The German merchant and manufacturer do not wait for trade to come to them; they go in search of it and are prepared to risk a good deal of capital in the search. It has paid them to do so, and when the war comes to an end, as soon or later it must, we may expect to see the Germans again making a strong effort to recover lost ground by the methods which have served them so well in the past. The day of long credits may be over for some years to come; but if the British merchants and manufacturers would retain the trade they may have captured while German business in China is so severely hampered by the war, they must be prepared to meet German competition—and not only the German but that of other younger rivals in the field—by a closer approach to their methods of seeking and obtaining business.

Mr. A. W. Grant, of Queen's College, left yesterday for a short vacation in Japan.

We are informed that the members of the Canton Club have passed a resolution excluding Germans and Austrians from membership.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone will conduct the services at the English Church, Macao, on Sunday next.

The manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank informs us that an agency of the bank will be opened at Sydney from August 3rd under the charge of Mr. Tan Aizawa.

A Chinese was fined \$40 or one month, at the Magistracy yesterday for being in possession of five taels of opium, and an additional \$5 or seven days for having opium dress in his possession.

Mr. Pearson, Governor of British North Borneo, has been, and is, ill with enteric fever. It is feared that his convalescence will be protracted, and that a complete change will be necessary before His Excellency can resume work. Mr. F. W. Fraser, Government Secretary, is officiating for him.

Amongst the passengers who leave to-day by the P. and O. steamer *Kaifgar* is the Rev. Father Watson, who is proceeding home, after something like thirty years' service in the East, in consequence of the termination of his appointment as Naval Chaplain. By reason of his long residence in this part of the world and his genial disposition, Father Watson has many of friends among all classes of the community throughout China and Japan who will bid him farewell with unfeigned regret.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.45 a.m. yesterday:—

Warning. Low-pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across northern Luzon and the Balintang Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

The following telegram was received from Manila at 7.23 p.m. last night:—

"Cyclone or typhoon over the north of the China Sea; developing."

The death is announced of Victor Trumper, the famous Australian cricketer.

THE WAR.

THE POSITION OF THE WAR.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

GERMANS FORCED BACK BY RUSSIANS.

CALM IN THE WEST.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MUNITIONS.

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. ASQUITH ON THE WAR.

A CONTEST OF ENDURANCE.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith moved the adjournment of the House until September 14th.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the Coalition Government had been responsible for a substantial legislative output, including the War Loan, which had convinced the world, and particularly our Allies, of Great Britain's determination wholeheartedly to prosecute the war to a successful issue. (Cheers.) Their output also included the Munitions Act and the National Register. Mr. Asquith emphasised the value of the latter. Eventually, he said, large proposals would be made regarding taxation. These would be none the worse for further consideration. The Government had surveyed the necessities of the nation, and they had no further legislation to which they wished to invite assent.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the war for some time was likely to be a contest of endurance. We would be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognise the indescribably gallant efforts of our Russian Allies (Loud Cheers.) "I do not think," the Prime Minister said, "that in the whole of military history there has ever been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance than that shown by the Russians in the last seven weeks." (Renewed cheers.)

Our new Allies (Italy), with carefully prepared movements, were steadily gaining ground. He believed that very shortly they would reach their objective. (Cheers.)

Confidence in the result of the operations at the Dardanelles was undiminished.

Our Fleet was stronger than at the beginning of the war, and the enemy's submarines were not going to inflict any substantial injury to our trade.

Recruiting was highly satisfactory, the latest returns being the best for a long time past.

In the course of his speech Mr. Asquith said that since the beginning of the war there had never been a time when Anglo-French fraternity and comradeship had been greater or when the Allies were more confident of victory. (Cheers.) We had nearly experienced a year of war. Had anyone in the history of the world seen a more miraculous transformation in a country—not in its soul and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life? He emphasised that the Fleet had cleared the seas and Britain had secured her supplies of food and raw material with the same abundance and freedom, and, judging by the insurance rates, etc., with almost the same immunity as in times of peace (Loud cheers.) The Navy had, up to the present, been denied a grim and glorious fight, but we ought to let the Navy know that we recognised our debt of gratitude—(Loud cheers)—because through its vigilance and the supreme skill with which it was handled we could laugh at invasion, and were immune from the actual ravages of war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a question regarding the general policy of the Government in the matter of compensation to the sufferers in the recent mutiny in the Straits Settlements, said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement, but he was in communication with the Governor.

THE CEYLON RIOTS.

EXPLANATION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a question by Mr. MacCallum Scott concerning the Ceylon riots, said that they were chiefly due to racial and religious animosities. Sentences of death had been passed in certain cases, but he was not aware whether there had been any persons executed. It was considered right that where all the villages in a certain district were concerned in the rioting that every village should contribute compensation, except when it proves non-participation. The latest information showed that the situation was satisfactory. The trials were all under martial law, but it was considered better that ordinary criminals should be dealt with by ordinary methods, while the others would come under the ordinary military Government.

THE MUNITIONS MACHINE.

A NEW CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 29th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that during the past month munitions workers had increased by 40,000, nearly half of whom were skilled. A hundred thousand voluntary munitions workers had been enrolled, the bulk belonging to the engineering and ship-building trades. Sixteen National factories had been established in different parts of the country, under National control, and this would lead to an enormous increase in the output of shells. However, in consequence of conferences in France, where he had met the French Minister of Munitions and where distinguished French and British artillery officers had compared notes regarding the lesson of the campaign, it had been decided to embark upon a new programme which would very seriously tax Great Britain's engineering resources for some months. We had decided to meet the gigantic demands and to establish ten large Government arsenals, and he hoped that the equipment for these would be ready in a few weeks, to enable us to equip our armies in such a way that even the best armies in Europe would be unable to claim superiority in the slightest respect.

Despite the difficulties due to the unwillingness of the men to leave the front, thousands of skilled men were last month released from the Colours to work on munitions, and thousands more would be available in a few weeks. He mentioned that the Inventions Branch of the Munitions Ministry had been established on similar lines to Lord Fisher's Inventions Branch at the Admiralty. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by remarking that all connected with munitions were working their hardest. He could not give detail as to the progress of the output, but all he could say was that when the present development was completed we would be able to supply shells which would not merely enable us to support our men but would enable them to clear their way to victory.

A RUMOUR.

LONDON, July 29th.

The Daily News says that it is rumoured that Colonel Sir Percy Girouard has left the Munitions Department.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GRAND FLEET.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE.

LONDON, July 29th.

The Archbishop of York, in a two column article describing his fortnight's visit to the Grand Fleet, says it is impossible to realise the strain of waiting for the day and the sacrifices the men are making for their country; but, despite everything, they are full of cheerfulness. He pays a tribute to the bravery of the men on the trawlers who are patrolling and sweeping for mines. He says that the war has brought the navy and the fleet of coasters and trawlers into a comradeship with which the outsider cannot fail to be impressed. There is an all-pervading sense of readiness in the Fleet, but the deepest and most moving impression is the splendid spirit of comradeship and unity.

The Archbishop said he had never heard a word of criticism or felt the slightest breath of jealousy. The officers and every man are full of admiration and affection for, and had full confidence in, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, July 29th.

A remarkable leader appears in the Daily Chronicle which pays a tribute to the work of Mr. Lloyd George and denounces "the miserable intrigues" of his former opponents, now his admirers, who are trying to run him as a rival of Mr. Asquith. The Daily Chronicle says it is an insult to Mr. Lloyd George to associate him with the intrigues, as he is most loyal to Mr. Asquith, but that it must be frankly admitted that an estrangement has arisen between Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal rank and file, who think he should repudiate his new born friends who are exploiting him for their own purposes, notably those of conscription and the coercion of labour. The Daily Chronicle is confident that Mr. Lloyd George will not be won over to the side of reaction.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVELY STRUGGLE AT SOUCHEZ.

GERMANS AGAIN THROWN BACK.

PARIS, July 29th.

A very lively struggle is taking place to the north of Souchez. The Germans made three violent attacks at different points but were thrown back by vigorous counter-attacks.

A communiqué adds that an attempted German movement at Argonne was checked by the rifle fire of the French troops.

NOTHING NOTEWORTHY.

PARIS, July 29th.

This evening's communiqué states that nothing noteworthy has occurred on the whole front between the sea and the Vosges. We occupied two block-houses in Alsace.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DARDANELLES.

FRENCH AVIATOR'S AGAIN BOOM CHANAK.

PARIS, July 29th.

The French at the Dardanelles have made some progress on the right wing. French aviators bombed the new aviation camp at Chanak and hit the sheds, also a petrol store, causing a considerable fire.

TURKS EXPECT AN ATTACK FROM A NEW POINT.

LONDON, July 29th.

Arrivals at Athens from the Dardanelles report that the Turks are feverishly fortifying the coast of Asia Minor, from the straits of the Dardanelles to the Gulf of Adramytti, as they are expecting an attack from a new point.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHT FOR WARSAW.

FORMIDABLE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, July 28th.

The withdrawal of the Russians and the re-disposition of their forces, by the abandonment of deep salients, have shortened the Russian front during the past fortnight to about 700 miles, on over 500 of which fighting is proceeding.

The largest forces are engaged against General von Mackensen's army on the front south of Lublin, but the situation shows signs of growing grave on the narrow front, while the advance of a large German force on a forty-mile front, between Keidany and Poniovit, indicates that a great attack is developing from the Baltic provinces, possibly aiming at getting behind the Neimen defences. This movement is combined with attacks from the south west upon the approaches to the fortress of Kovno.

Altogether it is believed that the German northern armies are advancing on a 120 miles front between the Kovno fortress and Dvinsk, otherwise Duenaburg.

Apparently the Germans are impatient against the formidable Russian resistance and are now making a fresh effort to cut off Warsaw's communications from the north.

There have been many cases of stroke and heat apoplexy amongst the troops, who are also suffering from thirst.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

AMSTERDAM, July 29th.

The Russians are evidently more than holding their own in the present phase of the battle for Warsaw.

To-night's Berlin communiqué is brief, but it admits heavy Russian attacks on the narrow front; also before Warsaw itself.

The Germans claim some 2,000 prisoners, but the claim is unconvincing having regard to the wide front where the Russians are attacking.

Undoubtedly the fiercest engagement is in the region of Roshan where the fighting continues unabated.

The communiqué refers to a village some miles westward of Blonie. It is thus evident that the Germans have been driven back a big distance.

The communiqué says the situation on the Lublin and Chelm fronts is unchanged.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

ROME, July 29th.

A communiqué states that at Carnia, under cover of a fog, the enemy attempted an attack which was promptly repulsed. Our Alpini stormed a number of trenches on the front at Palpiccolo. We spent a day on the Orso Plateau strengthening the important positions captured on the 26th instant but the Centre made further progress, capturing a number of strongly held trenches, thus straightening our line.

It appears that 102 enemy officers were captured on the 23th.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

[FROM THE "CHUNG WEEI SAN PO."]

THE TYPHOON AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 29th.

Yesterday's typhoon has been followed by very heavy rain.

Many ships have been wrecked, houses have collapsed and many lives have been lost.

The electric light and telephone communication was interrupted till late in the afternoon.

A big steamer is ashore.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The next Gymkhana is fixed for August 7th. The entries are as follows:—

TENT PEGGING—J. Gibb, L. P. Goldney, T. Duguid, G. C. Moxon, C. C. Boyd, Lt. A. W. Forbes, R.N., Major Lawder, V. G. Smyth, C. H. Blason, G. K. H. Brutton.

GYMKHANA STAKES—Mascotte, Ping Ping, Saxon Chief, Baroda Chief, Aldwyck, Duke Dahlia, Tinker, Soldier, Sammie, Maybey, Roman Chief, Lorenzo. BENDING RACE—Ducrobia II, Ben Mohr, Anon, Bender, Buttercup, Tipperary, Apothecary, Fluke, Thurlston, Skreel.

ONCE ROUND FLAT RACE HANDICAP. To be divided into two classes—Mascotte, Aldwyck (Jaipur Chief), Aldwyck Ping Ping, Saxon Chief, Baroda Chief, Tinker, Soldier, Shabrang, Kukri, Sammie, Winning Hazard, Beatoock, Wild Cat, Lorenzo.

LADIES' NOMINATION—J. Gibb, B. Chapman, L. P. Goldney, A. Anderson, G. C. Moxon, P. A. Goo, C. C. Boyd, Lt. A. W. Forbes, R.N., R. T. Burton, G. K. H. Brutton, Fisher.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE. Handicap—Sunlight, Mascotte, Saxon Chief, Baroda Chief, Aldwyck, Duke Dahlia, Tinker, Shabrang, Kukri, Maybey, Roman Chief, Wild Cat, Lorenzo.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

The Howitt Phillips Company showed in a very excellent manner at the Theatre Royal last evening just "Why Smith Left Home," which is the culmination of innumerable incidents, tragic and comic, around Smith's domestic hearth, chiefly due to the good intentions of the ill-starred interferences of the inevitable female relatives. There was a very good house, which particularly appreciated Wheeler Dryden's brilliant impersonation of the French General who has a large and expansive heart for the fair sex, but who crumbles and cringes before the orderings of his Fate, in the person of his haughty lady and mistress. The part required considerable skill, but of the many parts which this clever actor has filled in Hongkong we can never remember seeing him more convincing. Miss Gertrude Godart, as the "aunt by nature but mother-in-law by instinct" of Smith's wife, again showed her undoubted talent, while Mr. Charles Howitt, in the rôle of the unfortunate Smith, was without blemish. Lillian Stanbridge was, with Wheeler Dryden, responsible for most of the laughter of the evening. In the independent, self-assertive character of the "cook-lady," Secretary of the Cook-ladies' Amalgamated Association, she had excellent scope, and did not fail to make the fullest use of it. Miss Doris Phillips, as Smith's wife, was charming, while Jack Elagert was as breezy as ever as Bob, her brother. To-night the Company will produce "Don," a tale of a Parson's most unusual son.

FLOOD IN KWANGSI.

The following Mandate was issued recently by President Yuan Shih Kai:—Chang Min-chi, Governor of Kwangsi, in successive telegrams states that reports have been received from Linchuan, Kueishien, Hsingan, Kueiping, Yianing, Huanghsien, Yungshan, Pingnan, Tenghsien, Changwu, Shanglin, Kueilin and Kuhua respectively describing the circumstances of the great flood disasters there. Great efforts have already been made to raise and remit funds to the suffering districts, but on account of the grave nature of the sufferings, these efforts are indeed insignificant. Therefore it is requested that a special large grant be issued to relieve sufferers of the affected districts, etc.

Kwangsi has always been known as an indigent province. Last year between Summer and Autumn this province was afflicted successively by drought and flood; the people suffered severely and conditions have not yet been restored. Now the Wu and Li Rivers have overflowed inflicting disaster upon the people. We wonder what crimes have been committed by the natives of Kwangsi, so that they have been destined to bear so great a suffering? When I read the telegram I felt deep sympathy for the people. The Ministry of Finance is hereby instructed to issue immediately a grant of \$50,000 to be remitted to Kwangsi, where the Governor shall appoint competent officials to proceed to the suffering districts to distribute same according to circumstances, so that the people may be relieved. At the same time means should be devised to raise a contribution in order to hasten the relief work. The sufferers should be carefully pacified and not be allowed to scatter.



AND THEY USED TO BE SO THIN.

Get in the Game—Sargol Makes Plump, Peevish People Plump and Popular. Perhaps you yourself have envied the rounded beauty of such figures as these graceful, well-developed, splendidly healthy—you see them at all public places—admired by all. Perhaps you dread to don your street tennis or bathing dress because of your own painful thinness—you wonder bitterly why you are thin—you eat good food and plenty of it—but somehow you can't gain flesh—why is it?

You are thin doubtless because the flesh-producing elements in your foods pass away from your body instead of being retained to build it up—your system lacks the power of proper assimilation—a dozen meals a day will not increase your weight—they will only add to the loss.

You need something to stop this waste—you need Sargol.

SARGOL combines with the sugars, starches, fats and albumenoids in your food in such a way that they are readily absorbed by the blood and carried to the parts of the body where they are most needed to nourish and build it up.

As your semi-starved body gains in flesh and rounds out to its normal beautiful proportions you will find yourself improving wonderfully in looks, in vitality and in vigor.

Try this wonderful flesh builder that has made thousands of men and women heavier, healthier and happier. A Gold Medal was awarded Sargol at the Brussels Exposition in 1910, another at Rome in 1911. A. S. Watson & Co., Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[700-5]



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF
THERAPION No. 2
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF
THERAPION No. 3
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF
THERAPION
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 48
pages, and includes a sketch of
the history of the Chinese people,
the story of the forces at the battle of Kweilin,
is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. REYNOLDS.

Its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
presentation to friends at home.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & CO., or
from the Printers and Publishers, the
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

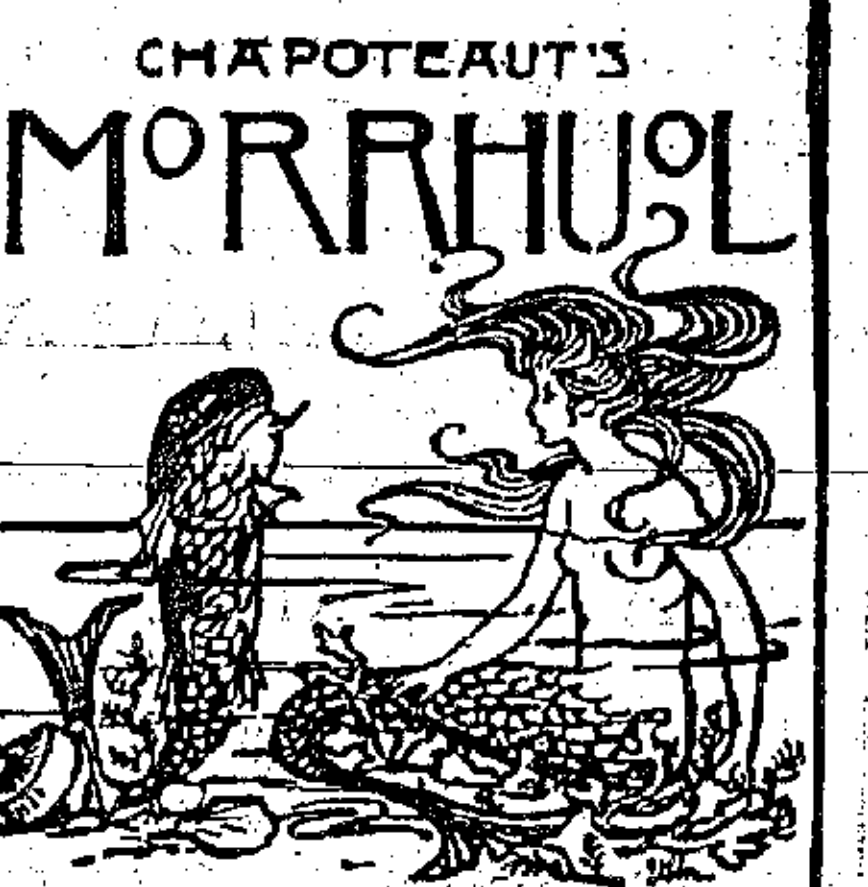
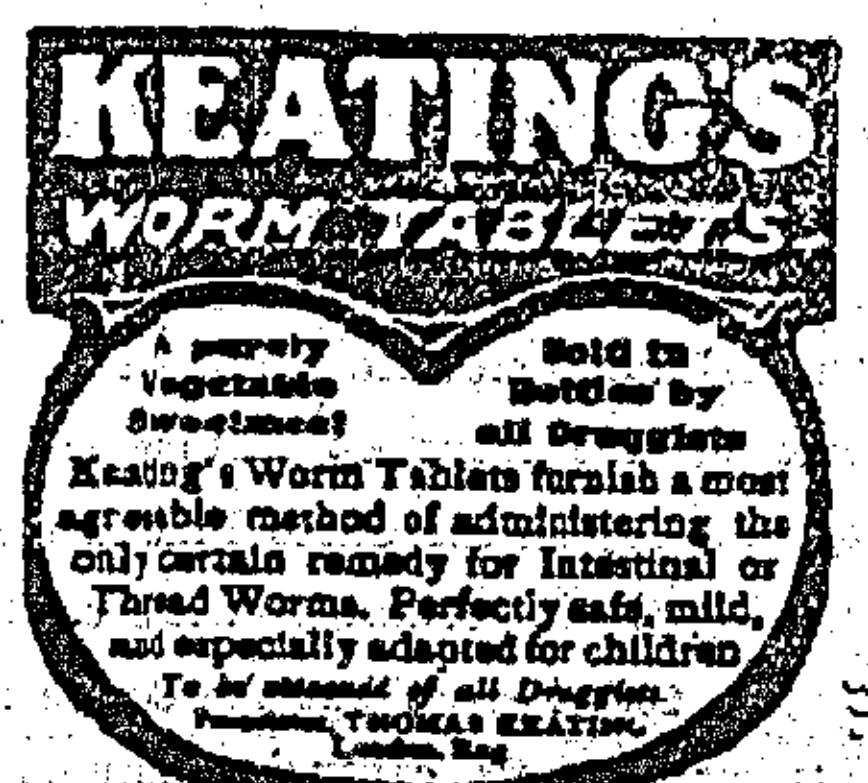
DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before
starting a campaign against
disease. No matter how slight
may be your indisposition your
duty to yourself demands that
immediate steps be taken to
dispel it. Of course, you
expect to get better and not
worse, but where health is in
question you are never justified
in leaving anything to chance,
and, as is well known, indis-
position, instead of disappearing
of its own sweet will, frequently
develops serious disorders if
neglected. Your safest course
is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest
household remedy for the cor-
rection of derangements of the
stomach, liver, or kidneys.
Slight headaches, loss of ap-
petite, a nasty taste in the mouth,
and other little symptoms of
that sort are indications of
digestive disorder, and may be
regarded as Nature's warning
of worse troubles to follow if
the cause of the present ail-
ment be not speedily removed.
Don't wait until to-morrow but
take Beecham's Pills

NOW.



Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANYO MARI, Japanese str., 1,288, K. Yamamoto, 26th July—Wakamatsu 10th July, Coal—Order.

CEYLON, Swedish str., 3,550, C. H. Anderson, 26th July—Singapore 22nd July, General—Swedish Trading & Co.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,220, Morse, 26th July—Swatow 17th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

EIGEN, Norwegian str., 875, M. Eliasson, 26th July—Daly 21st July, Beans and General—Chinese.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 26th July—Coast Ports 27th July, General—Douglas Lapsack & Co.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,424, Mc Kenzie, 26th July—Singapore 22nd July, General—Chinese.

HONGKONG, British str., 2,555, Kinghorn, 14th July—Amoy 13th July, Rice—Chinese.

KALJO MARI, Japanese str., 2,015, S. Takishima, 26th July—Swatow 27th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KASBU, British str., 1,243, E. Monkman, 26th July—Newchwang 26th July, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.

KJELMO, Norwegian str., 910, Nellesen, 26th July—Saigon 22nd July, Rice—Chinese.

KUMANO, British str., 2,077, Knight, 26th July—Moi 22nd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,292, Stewart, 18th July—Shanghai 14th July, General—Chinese.

NERA, French str., 3,430, Gary, 26th July—Marseilles 27th June, General—Messageries Maritimes.

NICHIRU MARI, Japanese str., 1,400, S. Suzuki, 26th July—Touma 25th July, General—Chinese.

ORIENTAL, British str., 3,850, Valentini, 26th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 27th July—San Francisco 26th July, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.

RYUKO MARI, Japanese str., 1,752, K. Kaneko, 26th July—Newchwang 10th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHINON, British str., 1,230, J. Sangster, 26th July—Saigon 26th July, Rice—Order.

SINGAR, British str., 1,047, D. G. Mills, 26th July—Hobart 24th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SIEHMAN, British str., 784, R. W. de La Salle, 18th July—Manila 14th July—Thoresen & Co.

SUNGEIANG, British str., 987, J. Robinson, 26th July—Hobart 21st July, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARI, Japanese str., 2,110, D. Niimi, 26th July—Murozan 17th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TATARAN, British str., 3,950, W. Reed, 26th July—Fochow 23rd July, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,300, Westerlund, 18th July—Shanghai 7th July, General—Chinese.

TEIKO MARI, Japanese str., 1,520, Yamada, 26th July—Chingwang 14th July, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

ULV, Norwegian str., 884, H. Aamoh, 26th July—Bangkok 17th July, Rice—Order.

USUKI MARI, Japanese str., 1,856, T. Kinoshima, 26th July—Moi 19th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YUBASA, British str., 1,122, J. Campbell, 24th July—Swatow 23rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WAIRING, British str., 1,170, M. Picknell, 24th July—Bangkok 23rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSON, British str., 1,517, S. H. Lishman, 26th July—Manila 24th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

THE GAMBLERS.

REMARKABLE CONFIDENCE
TRICK STORY.WEALTHY SHANGHAI MERCHANT'S
LOSSES.

A remarkable gambling story is being revealed in proceedings at Shanghai before the Mixed Court. There are six defendants, says the N. C. Daily News, and the money they are alleged to have obtained by means of a clever version of the confidence trick runs into many thousands of taels. The first charge was one of conspiring to cheat and defraud Zung Yuen-ngho of Tls. 22,000, by fraudulently inducing him to deposit with defendants money which they intentionally lost and embezzled. There was also a charge of attempting to obtain a similar sum from Tung Zung-tseoh. One of the accused was charged with unlawfully permitting gambling to be carried on at 18A, Weithai Road.

Mr. K. E. Newman and Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the prosecution, and when the case was first before the Court Mr. Fleming told a remarkable story in outlining the case. He began by describing the accused as one of the most dangerous gangs of swindlers which ever operated in the International Settlement. The complainant Zung Yuen-ngho was a wealthy merchant, Chairman of the Szechuan Guild in Shanghai, and the owner of a silk flature in Szechuan. He was introduced to the accused early in 1914, and learned from them that they were desirous of starting a silk flature in Szechuan. They promised him to take an interest in the scheme and proposed to start the company with a capital of Tls. 200,000, proposing that Mr. Zung should subscribe Tls. 50,000. He agreed to pay Tls. 15,000 on account of his holding. At the next meeting of the parties, one of them mentioned that he had lost a large sum of money by gambling; and another member of the gang, said counsel, volunteered the information that the speaker had been swindled, adding that he was able to show him how the trick had been worked.

It was proposed that, in order to get the money back, a gambling trick should be used. Mr. Zung was invited to be present when the next meeting with the alleged swindler took place. He consented to attend, and he was induced to hold the stakes. He was given cheques, bank orders and notes, amounting to between Tls. 90,000 and Tls. 100,000, and these the prosecution alleged were false. At the close of the game it was found that the intended victims—alleged by the prosecution himself to be a member of the gang—had won the whole of the stakes, and accordingly, Mr. Zung handed him the money which he had been invited to hold.

He learned, no doubt to his surprise, that the money included the sum of Tls. 15,000 which he had subscribed to the Szechuan silk flature scheme. Members of the gang held him to blame for having handed it over, but they promised that the money should be restored to him. Later on they borrowed from Mr. Zung Tls. 7,000, also for the purpose of gambling with the same "swindler" and again the gang "lost" the money. There was another bout of fraud and dominoes, for which the gang professed to provide Tls. 25,000, to which was added another Tls. 20,000 borrowed from Mr. Zung.

This sum went the way of the two previous items. The next thing was an offer to return Tls. 42,000 to Mr. Zung. It was arranged that the parties should meet at Bickerton's Hotel. Mr. Zung went there at the appointed time, and met there a member of the gang, who left very quickly, saying he was going to look for another of the parties.

Then there appeared a man named Liu, also a member of the gang, according to the prosecution. He was a stranger to Mr. Zung, but spoke and acted in the manner of a philosopher and friend. He told Mr. Zung that he had been swindled by that gang, and promised to get his money back if the matter were in his hands. He suggested that Mr. Zung should settle the matter for Tls. 20,000. Complainant agreed, and visited a lawyer's office and there signed a receipt for Tls. 20,000 in full discharge of all claims and demands against him.

It was next proposed to him by one of the defendants that he should assist the party in swindling a gentleman named Tung. Now Mr. Tung also was a wealthy merchant of Szechuan, known to the complainant, and the latter, accordingly "put him wise," as the saying is, to the plot. Arrangements were made for a meeting with Mr. Tung, and the assistance of the Municipal Police having now been requested, the accused were arrested at the meeting place.

When the case came before Mr. Bishop (American Assessor) and Magistrate Nichol last week, there was a further charge, similar to those preferred against the other defendants, the amount involved being over Tls. 50,000, and including two cheques for Tls. 10,000, one for Tls. 15,000 and 10,000 shares in the Szechuan Flature Co. Hu Kuei Miao, together with personal property, such as furs, and a collar of jade and pearls.

Mr. d'Almeida appeared for the complainant in this case, Hung Szeko, who was said to have taken action on behalf of his uncle and adopted father, now deceased. Mr. d'Almeida applied to the Court to have the bail granted to the accused cancelled, on the ground of contempt of Court. He stated that he had inserted an advertisement in the Sham Po with a view to the case, and they had offered him a bribe of \$100, the notes tendered having a secret mark. They had so frightened the complainant that he (Counsel) had had difficulty in keeping him in Shanghai.

The Assessor—The bail will be cancelled. Mr. Musso, appearing for the defence, replied that Hung Szeko had offered to withdraw the charge if he were given Tls. 1,000, and upon hearing of this, he instructed his clients to mark the notes. The real son of the deceased for whom Hung was acting published a notice in the Sham Po announcing that he was not a party to the prosecution. Mr. Musso said he would apply for a warrant for the arrest of Hung. Counsel went on to say that prejudice was a natural thing. Sometimes a man was prejudiced unconsciously. It was

only human. In counsel's opinion, the Court was prejudiced in this case.

The Assessor—Mr. Musso, you will be excluded from practicing in this Court if you make statements like that. You will not appear as counsel in this case unless you withdraw that statement.

Mr. Musso—Do you threaten me? The Assessor—The Court will not hear the case any further and will not allow you to set further as counsel unless you withdraw that statement.

Mr. Musso—The Court has no power to make any such order as that.

The Assessor—The Court will make such an order unless you withdraw your statement. When an American Assessor is sitting, counsel will not say that the Court is prejudiced. (To Sub-Inspector Wheeler): Ask him if he proposes to withdraw his statement?

The message was conveyed to counsel, who retained his place at the solicitor's table, and Mr. Musso thereupon said: I withdraw this because I am asked to withdraw it.

The Assessor—(to Sub-Inspector Wheeler)—If he is not willing to withdraw it, the sitting of this Court will be discontinued.

Mr. Musso—On the request of the Court I withdraw the statement. I withdraw the statement because I am asked to do so.

The Assessor (still addressing Sub-Inspector Wheeler)—Does Mr. Musso say that he has made a mistake, and that what he said is false?

Mr. Musso—What I did say I said in earnest, but I may be mistaken. I may be wrong, but I stated my opinion that the Court had jumped to conclusions.

Upon this, the Assessor left the bench, followed by a perplexed, but smiling, Magistrate. The "situation" was discussed amid clouds of cigar and cigarette smoke, and the news that the Court would not resume that afternoon, and that the bail of the accused would stand as before, was the signal for a leisurely dispersal.

The case was resumed at the Mixed Court the next day when Mr. Musso addressed the Court as follows:—In justice to the Court and to myself I think there is a statement I would like to make. In the course of certain remarks which I made yesterday afternoon I said that, with all due respect to the Court, I thought the Court might have been prejudiced. The reason why I said that was that the prosecution in the last charge, in which only one of the defendants was interested, made a lot of high-sounding allegations against the whole lot of the defendants, that they were a lot of scoundrels, the worst gang of swindlers that ever were—remarks which may have induced the Court and anybody who may have heard them. In developing my idea, it was my intention to call the attention of the Court to that fact, and ask the Court to dismiss from its mind any allegation against the defendants which was absolutely uncorroborated by any evidence, and it was my intention to ask the Court to surround these defendants with that assumption of innocence that generally accompanies a defendant throughout the trial until the moment when he is found guilty. My words gave occasion for a misunderstanding. I desire to have it recorded that I did not intend in any shape or form to be personal or disrespectful to the bench, and that I cannot but regret it.

The Assessor—The Court is satisfied with the explanation made by counsel, and will therefore cancel the order against counsel further appearing in the case.

The case then proceeded, Det. Sub-Inspector giving evidence of arrest, and the complainants being called.

SENTENCE ON DE WET.

SIX YEARS' IMPRISONMENT AND
FINE OF £2,000.

General De Wet was, at Bloemfontein last month, sentenced to six years' imprisonment without hard labour and a fine of £2,000.

On the preceding day he had been found guilty on the first eight counts of the treason indictment, and not guilty on the remaining two.

Besides the eight counts upon which he has been found guilty the indictment contained an alternative charge of sedition, and to this he at first pleaded guilty, but afterwards withdrew the plea. His defence was that he had been in arms to protest against the action of the South African Government in invading German South-West Africa, but that he was not in league with the Germans and had no intention of fighting against the authority of the King.

The two counts on which he was found not guilty were that of smashing the telegraph office apparatus and that of proceeding to join the Germans. The Court accepted his statement that he had no intention of joining the enemy.

After the judgment had been read counsel for the defendant said that he read out counsel wished him to say that he had been as he did from deep religious convictions. Judge Lange, in imposing sentence, emphasized De Wet's prominent position as leader of the people, and declared:— "Had it not been for you and some others associated with you we should have heard nothing about rebellion."

Referring to the allegation that the Government's policy in connection with the German South-West African campaign was contrary to the Defence Act, the Judge pointed out that even if this policy were illegal this did not justify the stirring up of rebellion.

The Judge pointed out that De Wet stirred up rebellion among his own people against a Government which he had assisted to put into power, and that at a time when the Government and the Sovereign were at war with a foreign enemy.

The Court did not accept the contention that the movement was an armed protest, holding that it was clearly an armed rebellion, and that it was inevitable that the accused could expect to be allowed to march through the country with an armed force to the traitor and rebel Maritz without meeting opposition from the Government and without having to fire.

It may be remarked that the Court had the power to impose a life sentence and to impose a fine up to £5,000. The death penalty was specially excluded by Act of Parliament.

MUNITIONS SCHEME.

INDIA TO PLAY HER PART.

Calcutta, June 30th.

At the request of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided to commence the manufacture of munitions of war in India; and to enlist for this purpose the co-operation and assistance of railways and privately-owned workshops with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon. Member for the Commerce and Industry Department. The control and manufacture of such munitions (excluding explosives) have been entrusted to the Railway Board, which has therefore organised a special branch of its office to deal with this important matter. The branch thus created will be under the immediate charge of Mr. Victor Bayley, and during the continuance of this special duty his official designation will be that of Superintendent of Munitions (Railway Board), Simla. Mr. Bayley will include as part of his duties frequent visits to the centres of manufacture in order to confer with the officers in charge of work, and to afford any assistance in his power, should difficulties arise in connection with the supplies of raw materials, etc. In an interview with an *Englishman* representative, Mr. Bayley said that the reason why the Railway Board had been chosen was because the principal source of supply will be the railway workshops and that in the ordinary course the railways were in touch with private manufacturers, and also for the reason that the Board has its own Superintendent of manufactures and laboratory for testing materials in Calcutta. The Munitions Department, said Mr. Bayley, will receive orders from either the War Office or the Indian Army Department, or both, according to the demand; and the department will arrange for the proper distribution of the work throughout the various workshops in India. Since he came to Calcutta Mr. Bayley has held many consultations with prominent men representing local engineering resources, and he spoke in the most glowing terms of the helpful spirit in which they had come forward. "Calcutta," he said, "has risen to the occasion most magnificently, for instead of these meetings being business meetings between Government representatives and manufacturers they have been more like meetings of English gentlemen, who have come forward to discuss the best possible means of tackling the problem before us. The spirit of helpfulness that has been shown to me by everybody has been simply delightful." The result was, he continued, that the preliminary work of organization had been advanced further than he had anticipated. One and all had come forward in the same eager spirit, without the slightest thought of treating the matter as a purely business deal, much less with the idea of seeking to make profit out of the manufacture, as had been the case in one or two instances at home. "In fact," he concluded, "they have offered their services in a true Imperial spirit." In particular, Mr. Bayley emphasised the services offered by all the leading manufacturers in Calcutta and Howrah; also the Indian Engineering Association, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and the Indian Jute Mills Association. The officers of the Ordnance Department, who have got through a good deal of preliminary work within the past four days, also came in for special mention. "Arrangements have been made in Calcutta," said Mr. Bayley, "for the initial supply to all the workshops in India of shell steel to enable them to make preliminary experiments, and be prepared to turn out shells in large quantities to meet whatever may be the demand with the least possible delay." Mr. Bayley returns to Simla shortly to confer with the Government of India and will afterwards proceed to Bombay and Madras to arrange for the further development of the department's resources.

WHAT BETTER EPITAPH?

"What better epitaph," asks the *Westminster Gazette*, "could there be for the grandson of Mr. Gladstone than the noble words which his illustrious ancestor used about the cause to which this country has now pledged its honour and the lives of its soldiers: 'We felt called upon to enlist ourselves on the part of the British nation as advocates and as champions of the integrity and independence of Belgium. And if we had gone to war we should have gone to war for freedom, we should have gone to war for public right, we should have gone to war to save human happiness from being invaded by tyrannous and lawless power.' That is what I call a good cause, gentlemen. And though I detest war, and there are no epithets too strong, if you could supply me with them, I will not endeavour to keep upon its head, in such a war as that, while the breath of my body is continued to me, I am ready to give all the help and aid I can to those who carry this country into it. 'I am ready,' says the grandson thirty-five years later, 'to give my life.'"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—"Don."

TOMORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—"Milestones."

Monday, 2nd Aug.—

Bank Holiday.

9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—"A Message from Mars."

Saturday, 7th Aug.—

12.30 p.m.—The Steam Laundry Co. Ltd., of Sir C. F. Charter, C.M.G.

12.45 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

WEATHER REPORT.

